PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States : In reply to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 12th instant, I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the properly con-etituted authorities of the Government of the United States has been suppressed; that the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed; and that as far as could be done, the courts of the United States have been restored, post-offices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the

As the results of the measures instituted by the Executive, with the view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the States comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people in North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee have reorganized their respective State governments, and "are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States" with more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances could reasonably have been

The proposed amendment of the Constitu-tion providing for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of the country has been ratified by each one of those States with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received, and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted or are now pending to confer upon freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security. In Florida and Texas the people are making commendable progress in restoring their State governments, and no doubt is entertained that they will, at an early period, be in a condition to resume all of their practi-cal relations with the Federal Government.

In "that portion of the Union lately in re bellion," the aspect of affairs is more promis ing than in view of all the circumstances could well have been expected. The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. An abiding faith is en-tertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States their lovalty will be unreservedly given to the Government whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity. It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasiona disorders; but these are local in character. not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the civil authority is extended and sustained. Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races; but systems are gradually de veloping themselves under which the freedmen will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and, by means of his labor, make himself a useful and independent mem ber of the community in which he has his

From all the information in my possession and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union.

The report of Carl Shurz is herewith transmitted, as requested by the Senate. No reports from the Hon. John Covode have been received by the President. The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieutenant-General Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants participated in the rebellion.

ANDBEW JOHNSON. Washington, D. C., December 18, 1865.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT'S REPORT HEADQ'T'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON Dec 18 1865 His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the

United States:

Sin: In reply to your note of the 16th instant, requesting a report from me giving such information as ! may be possessed of coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th instant, I have the honor to sumbit the following:

With your approval, and also that of the honorable Secretary of War, I left Washington city on the 27th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection ough some or the Southern States, or States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary to be made in the disposition of the military forces of the country, how these forces could be reduced. and expenses curtailed, &c., and to learn, as far as possible, the feelings and intentions of the citizens of those States toward the General Government. The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington city, and information from this quarter therefore being readily obtained, I hastened through the State without conversing or meeting with any of its citizens. In Raleigh, North Carolina, I spent one day; in Charleston, South Carolina, two days; Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, each, one day. Both in traveling and while stopping. I saw much and conversed freely with the citizens of those States, as well as with officers of the army who have been stationed among them. The following are the conclusions come to by me:

I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situa-tion of affairs in good faith. The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections-slavery and State rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as hav-ing been settled forever by the highest tribunal-arms-that man can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men m I met that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now the smoke of battle has cleared away, and time has been given for reflection, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving the like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field

and in the comeil. Four years of war (during which law was executed only at the point of the bayonet throughout the States in rebellion) have left the people possibly in a condition not to yield that ready obedience to civil authority the American people have generally been in the habit of yielding. This would render the presence of small garrisons throughout those States necessary until such time as labor returns to its proper channel, and civil au-thority is fully established. I did not meet any one, either those holding places under the Government or citizens of the Southern States, who think it practicable to withdraw the military from the South at present. The white and the black mutually require the

protection of the General Government. There is such universal acquisence in the authority of the General Government throughout the portions of the country visit ed by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufent to maintain order. The good of the country, and economy, require that the force kept in the interior where there are many

freedmen (elsewhere in the Southern States than at forts upon the seacoast, no force is necessary,) should all be white troops. The reasons for this are obvious without mention ing many of them. The presence of black troops, lately slaves, demoralizes labor, both by their advice and by furnishing in the camps a resort for the freedmen for long distances around. White troops generally excite no opposition, and therefore a small number of them can maintain order in a given district, Colored troops must be kept n bodies sufficient to defend themselves. It is not the thinking men who would us violence toward any class of troops sent mong them by the General Government, but the ignorant in some places might, and the late slave seems to be imbued with the idea that the property of his late master should by right belong to him, at least should have no protection from the colored soldier,-There is danger of collision being brought

on by such cases. observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible; that whilst reconstructing, they want and require pro-tection from the Government; that they are earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the Government not humiliating to them as citizens, and that if such a course was pointed out they would pursue it in good It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those entrusted with the law aking power.

I did not give the operations of the Freed nen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal Conversations on the subject however with officers connected with the bureau, lead me to think that in some of the States its affair have not been conducted with good judg ment or economy, and that the belief, widely spread among the freedmen of the Southern States, that the lands of their former owner will at least in part be divided among them has come from the agents of this bureau,-This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year. In some form the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be operated by the different agents of the bureau according to their individual notions. Everywhere General Howard, the able head of the bureau made friends by the just and fair instructions and advice he gave; but the complaint in South Carolina was that when he left things

went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority, of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau advise the freednen that by their own industry they must expect to live. To this end they endeavor to secure employment for them, and see that both contracting parties comply with their engagements. In some instances, I am sorry to say, the freedmen's mind does not seem t be disabused of the idea that the freedman has the right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in division of lands is idleness and accumu lation in camps, towns, and cities. In such cases I think it will be found that vice and disease will end to the extermination of great reduction of the colored race. It cannot be expected that the opinions held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day, and therefore the freedmen require for a few years not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good counsel and in whom they can

The Freedmen's Bureau, being separated from the military establishment of the country, requires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know at the other is doing, or what orders the are acting under. It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with troops in the Southern States as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and then have all orders from the head of the bureau sent through department commanders. This would create a responsibility that would secure uniformity of action throughout the South; would insure the orders and instruc tions from the head of the bureau being car ried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of employees of the Gov. ernment.

your obedient servant. U. S. GRANT.

> Lieutenant-General. CONGRESSIONAL

Delate on the President's Message—Definition of " Whitewashing," etc.

In the United States Senate Tuesday, after the President's message and General Grant's report were read, Mr. Sumner asked for the reading of Gen. Carl Schurz's report and compared the President's message to the "white oashing message of Franklin Pierce, with regard to the atrocities in Kansas." The reading of General Schurz's report was commenced, but the Clerk had not proceeded fap when Mr. Sherman moved that the farther reading be dispensed with and that the report be printed, which was finally agreed to. subjoin the most important passages of the debate:

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin-The Senator from Massachusetts gave expression to one remark which he ought, it seems to me, in justice to himself, to qualify, if not altogether to retract. Speaking of this message, just received from the President, he said it was like the whitewashing message of Franklin Pierce to cover up the transactions in Kansas. and that affairs in these States ought to be covered up and whitewashed by the messag of the President were much worse than the affairs in Kansas. Now, Mr. President, I think the Senator from Massachusetts must have let fall that expression without giving it sufficient thought. I cannot believe that that Senator, occupying the high position that he does, representing the great State he does, wishes to be understood as stating here in the Senate and to the country that this message just received from the President is a whitewashing message, seeking to cover up or conceal certain transactions—a state things infinitely worse than the transaction in Kansas-that terrible affair which was the beginning of all our woes-a civil war itself. the prelude to the great war from which we have just emerged. I believe, sir, that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts will at least qualify, if he does not wholly retract,

this strong expression.

Mr. Sumner—I have nothing to qualify, nothing to modify, nothing to retract. In forme days there was but one Kansas to suffer under illegal power. Not there are eleven Kansases suffering only as one suffered. Therefore, sir, as eleven are more than one, so is the enormity of the present time more than the enormity of the days of Franklin Pierce.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut-The Senato from Massachusetts says the enormities in the States lately in rebellion are greater than hose of Kansas in former days. I beg leave o remind that Senator that that is not preisely the question raised by the Senator from Wisconsin. There is no question here as to he misconduct of anybody in Kansas or in he Southern States. The charge has been lirectly made in the Senate that the President f the United States, has sent in a whitevashed report with regard to these enormiies. Now, sir, I cannot pass that in silence, What is a whitewashed report? It is a report stended to cover up by falsehood and mistatements certain facts. That is a whiteashed report. Now, sir, as a friend of the

President, and I profess no exclusive or pecu liar friendship for him, I cannot sit quietly and listen in silence to such charges. I sustain the policy of the President, as I understand it, not because it is the President's policy, but because it is right. I believe in the truth of the statements he has made, and although he needs no defence, I cannot suffer such charges to go to the country without a

Mr. Doolittle-Whether the President's policy be right or not, the charge of the senator from Massachusetts does not go to that question at all. If the Senator fro Massachusetts differs from him, and believes him to be wrong, that is one thing. He has a perfect right to do so. But, Mr. President he goes further. He charges upon the Presi dent of the United States falsehood in substance by saying his message is a whitewashing re port. He charges him with a want of truth want of patriotism. What else can we in fer from his remarks? It is that which pained me. I was not pained because the honorable Senator differed from the President. I knew he differed from the President on this question. But I was very much charined to hear that Senator, as I should to ear any other Senator on the floor of the Senate, question the truth, the integrity, and the patriotism of the President, however much he might disagree in opinion. I had supposed that we all-every member of this body—had full faith in the good intentions of the President, in his integrity and his love of truth. If he specially displayed any character in this struggle, it is that uncompromising love of truth, love of country, and love of Union, which has made him sacrifice and endanger all he had during the struggle in the South, and which has always charac terized him as a man, It was not that the nonorable Senator questioned the propriety of the policy recommended by him, but because he made use of that remark that it was a whitewashing message, intended to cover up some infamy behind; that, I confess, sir, pained me exceedingly. And I was none the less pained, that, after having called his attention to it, he should rise and say that he has nothing to modify, nothing to qualify, nothing to retract. I have said all—perhaps more than I ought to have said. I shall not go into any discussion of these

matters at the present time.

Mr. Sumner—I am sorry that I have given pain to my honorable friends. I certainly did not intend to do so. They suggest that the question has been raised as to the policy of the President. I have raised no such question, and have expressed no opinion is regard to it. The Senator from Wisconsin dwells on that point, and reminds the Senate that the policy of the President was not in question. I knew it was not in question and therefore I expressed no opinion on i for when I speak in this body I try to speak directly to the question. There was then no question directly before the Senate on the policy of the President. Had there been, I should have been ready to meet it, as at the proper time I shall meet it, fully, frankly, and unequivocally, I trust, as becomes a member of this body. The only question was in the character of the document read, and that I characterized compendiously as a white-Then my honorable washing document. friends rose, one after the other, and, like two lexicographers, proceeded to give a definition of the word whitewash. I do not accept their definition. I intended no such mean ing as either the Senator from Connecticut or the Senator from Wisconsin has attempted to give. I have no reflection to make on the patriotism or the truth of the President of the United States. Never in public or in private have I made any such reflection, and I do not begin now. When I spoke, I spoke of a document that had been read at the desk, and I characterized it as I thought it ought to be characterized. My memory goes back in this Chamber further than that of many I see about me. I remember and other en a whitewashing m come into this body from Franklin Pierce, We all at that time called it a whitewashing report, and I am not aware that any one then on the other side undertook what my honorable friends from Wisconsin and from Con necticut have undertaken here to-day. We all felt then that Mr. Pierce's message was a whitewashing document. I simply undertook to-day, after hearing the document read at the desk, to characterize it as the patriotic party of 1856 characterized the message of

Franklin Pierce. Mr. Dixon-I am glad to hear the disclaimer now made by the Senator from Massachusetts, although he declared he had no explanation to make, and nothing to retract He now says he did not use the word in the sense in which it is always understood. Very well. If he thinks the word whitewashing a proper term to apply to the message of the President, and means nothing by it, I'am content to allow him to give his own definition. I had understood the word to mean what I have indicated, and what the common sense of most men understand by it,-But as the Senator is skilled in lexicography I will not object to his applying his own de finition to the term, generally considered so offensive.

A Chapter of Speeches.

Since our brief suspension the mails have prought to hand many interesting and important speeches, emanating from eminent sources. For the edification of our readers we propose to give a short synopsis of these speeches.

SPEECH OF MR. STEVENS, OF PENNSYLVANIA. On Monday, December 18th, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the President's message.

Mr. Stevens, after moving the reference of certain parts of the annual message to the appropriate committees, said that a candid examination of the power and proper principles of reconstruction containot be offen sive to any one, and might possibly do good by evoking enquiry. He said that the late insurgent States were dead carcasses lying within the Union, and would remain so until the government breathed into them the breath of life anew. Did this power lie in the Judicial department? No, because it only adjudicates and does not prescribe laws. Does it lie in the Executive? No, he only executes the laws. Eut this power does lie in Congress, as the law-making power and representative of the people; and it is derived from the clause in the Constitution which says "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Who is the United Not the President, nor Congress slone, but the concurrent action of both branches of Congress and the Executive, constitutes the United States politically; and therefore, the action of either of these departments of government seperately, in re-storing a republican form of government in de funet States, amounts to nothing; and he thought; therefore, that Congress should'at once pass a law regulating the condition of the defunct States or conquered territories.

He held that this law should reduce them to a mere territorial condition, so that Con gress might prescribe the qualifications of electors; and said that the freedmen could thus be allowed the privilege of voting, and the Union party acquire and retain the as-cendency in the national councils. He also held that in any event the Constitution should be further amended so as to change the basis of membership to actual voters. This would reduce Southern representation to 45, if freedmen were not allowed to vote or increase it to 83, if they were allowed to vote. His argument on this point tended to-enforce the doctrine that the Republicansshould seize a ud retain the balance of political power.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Stevenserted and argued that the so-called Conederate States were at one time in the position of an independent, belligerent power; or if they were not, international law was a dead letter. And that these States were now conquered territories, and could re-enter the Union only as new States. In relation to taxing the Southern people

he deemed it only necessary to a lay a tax of ten cents per pound on exported cotton.— This he said was all that the South could

now pay. said he, however, is bound Congress, said he, however, is bound to provide for the negroes. They must not be turned loose without one cent, to be legislated for by their former masters. He denounce ed the legislatures that assembled in the Southern States as "white-washed rebels, and said it was time for Congress to assert its sovereignty and assume something of the

He was peculiarly severe upon those who hold that "this is a white man's Government." He said that slavery stood in the beginning, and in conflict with the principle enunciated in the declaration of independence that all men are born free and equal Had we not suffered enough because of this national sin? If we were not now disposed to do justice to the negro and mankind in general, without distinction of color, th severest punishments of Heaven would be called down upon us. His principle was this was man's government-the government of all men alike." In conclusion he said: "Sir, this doctrine of a white man's government is as atrocious as the infamous entiment that damned the late Chief-Justice to everlasting fame, and I fear to everlasting

MR. RAYMOND'S SPEECH.

On the 21st, Mr. Raymond replied to Mr Stevens' speech. He took up Mr. Stevens leclaartions that the Southern States are dead States," "having forfeited all their rights and terminated their existence," and "having been four years out of the Union for all legal purposes," "a separate power and separate nation." If they ever went out of the Union, said he, it was, at some specific time and by some specific act. Did the ordinance of secession carry them out? We contended from the first that that ordinance was null and void because it conflicted with the Constitution. Did any other action on their part accomplish this result? No, sir. They tried to get out, but failed. They have never been out. They interrupted for the time the practical operation of our laws, but during all this time Congress has neverthe less been enacting laws for their government which are now in force in those States. Why was this done, if they were not then as they always have been a part of us?

On the contrary, if they have been out of the Union and are conquered as a foreign people, we are liable for the war debts; Jeff. Davis has committed no treason, and we give

up the whole idea of the war. A State said he, exists as a State of the Union not by its own Constitution but by the Constitution of the United States. It can therefore never be a dead State. The rebels have altered their State Constitutions and laws but have never injured our Constitution. By it, their States are made parts of a perpetual

But suppose Mr. Stevens' doctrine is true that the so-called Confederate States were once an independent power. Can we then claim any Southern citizens as being loyal men. Loval to what ? The United States Why it was a foreign power to them, and they were only disloyal to their own government. What gross injustice to our loval Southern citizens th's would be!

Mr. Raymond then went on to speak of the surrender on the part of the Southern States. He said, in conclusion, "now there must be at the end of the war a similar surren der on the pelitical field of controversy, That urrender is due as an act of justice from th defeated party to the victorious party, It is due, also, and we have a right to exact it, as a guaranty for the future. Why do we de-mand a surrender of their arms by the vanquished in every battle? We do it that they may not renew the contest. Why do we seek in their fall a surrender of the principles on which they fought? It is that they may never again be made the basis of controvers and rebellion against the government of the United States. Now what are the principles which should thus be surrendered? The principle of State sovereignty is one of them. It was the corner-stone of the rebellion, at once its animating spirit and its fundamental basis. Deeply ingrained as it was in the Southern heart, it must be surrendered."

SPEECH OF SENATOR LANE, OF INDIANA. At a dinner of the New England Society, in New York, on the 22d inst., Senator H. S. Lane, of Indiana, made a speech, of which the following is an extract:

"The nation must insist upon having all the guarantees necessary to prevent any ture recurrence of rebellion, as well constitutional as legislative. The great cause of the rebellion is happily and forever extinguished, but peace, to be either desirable, honorabl or permanent, must be based on principles of truth, justice, liberty, and right. [Applause.] Such a peace is, in my opinion, easily attainable. The President [applause,] desires that the States lately in rebellion shall be permitted to resume their normal relations to the General Government as soon as it can be done with safety to the Republic. The Congress of the United States desires the same thing; the loyal people desire it. In fact, no one desires that the rebel States shall be represented in Congress until their loyalty is known beyond all question; [applause]-and until the rights, and all the rights, of all the loyal people in those States shall be fully recognized and amply protect-ed. [Applause.] I have full faith in President Johnson, full faith in Congress, full faith in the people, and, above all, full faith in God, who is above us all. There is no serious conflict between the President and Congress, as I think, no cause for any, I look forward to a period, not distant, when equal and exact justice to all men, of every race and color, shall be the universal condition all over our re-united and happy country. [Applause,]"

GEN. SCHURZ ON SOUTHERN LOY-ALTY.

General Carl Schurz's official report of his recent tour through the States of South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, laid before the President a few days ago, and sent to Congress, has been In beginning the report to the President,

General Schurz recites the instructions he received as follows: "You informed me that your 'policy of reconstruction' was merely experimental, and

that you would change it if the experiment did not lead to satisfactory results. To aid you in forming your conclusions upon this point, I understood to be the object of my mission, and this understanding was in per fect accordance with the written instructions I received through the Secretary of War." He then proceeds to describe the methods

he adopted for obtaining trustworthy information-mainly consisting of interviews with representative men in different parts of the outh, and subsequent comparisons of their views with those of our military and naval officers, besides personal observations of the country, talks with the negroes, and perusal

He sums up the Southern people thus, into four classes, as follows:

1. Those who although having yielded submission to the National Government only

when obliged to do so, have a clear percep-

tion of the irreversible changes produced by the war, and honestly endeavor to accomm date themselves to the new order of thing Many of them are not free from tradition prejudice, but open to conviction, and may be expected to act in good faith whatever they do. This class is composed in its ma-jority of persons of mature age, planters, mer hants and professional men; some of them are active in the reconstruction movment, but boldness and energy are, with few individual exceptions, not among their

distinguishing qualities.

2. Those whose principal object is to have
the States without delay restored to their
position and influence in the Union, and the people of the States to the absolute control of their home concerns. They are ready, in order to attain that object, to make any ostensible concession that will not prevent them from arranging things to suit their taste as soon as that subject is attained. This class comprises a considerable number, probably a large majority, of the professiona politicians, who are extremely active in th reconstruction movement. They are loud in their praise of the President's reconstruction policy, and clamorous for the withdrawal of the Federal troops and the abolition of the

Freedmen's Bureau. 3. The incorrigibles who still indulge the swagger which was so customary before and during the war, and still hope for a tim when the Southern Confederacy will achieve its independence. This class consists mostly of young men, and comprises the loiterers of the towns and the idlers of the country.— They persecute Union men and negroe wherever they can do so with impunity, insist clamorously upon their "rights," and are extremely impatient of the presence of the Federal soldiers. A good many of them have taken the oath of allegiance and amnesty, and associated themselves with the second class in their political operations. This class is by no means unimportant; it is strong in numbers, deals in brave talk, addresses itself directly and incessantly to the passions and prejudices of the masses, and commands the dmiration of the women.

4. The multitude of people who have no definite ideas about the circumstances under which they live and about the course they have to follow; whose intellects are weak bu whose prejudices and impulses are strong, and who are apt to be carried along by those who know how to appeal to the latter.

After enlarging upon these points, comes to the following conclusions:

If nothing were necessary but to restore the machinery of government in the State lately in rebellion in point of form, the move ment made to that end by the people of the South might be considered satisfactory. But if it is required that the Southern peo

ele should also accommodate themselves to the results of the war in point of spirit, these movements fall far short of what must be insisted upon.

The loyalty of the masses and most of the

leaders of the Southern people consists in submission to necessity. There is, except in individual instances, an entire absence of that national spirit which forms the basis of true loyalty and patriotism.

The emancipation of the slaves is submit

ted to only in so far as chattel slavery in the old form could not be kept up. But although the freedman is no longer considered the property of the individual master, he is idered the slave of society, and all independent State legislation will show the tenlency to make him such. The ordinance abolishing slavery, passed by Conventions under the pressure of circumstances, will not be looked upon as barring the establishment of a new form of servitude.

Practical attempts on the part of the southern people to deprive the negro of his rights as a freedman may result in bloody collisions, and will certainly p'unge South ern societ; into restless fluctuations and anarchical confusion.

Such evils can be prevented only by tinuing the control of the National Govern ment in the States lately in rebellion, until free labor is fully developed an 1 firmly established, and the adventages and blessings of the new order of things have disclosed themselves. This desirable result will be hastened by a firm declaration on the part of the government that national control in the South will not cease until such results are secured. Only in this way can that se curity be established in the South, which will render numerous immigration possible and such immigration would materially aid favorable development of things.

The solution of the problem will be very much facilitated by enabling all the loyal and free labor elements of the South to exercise a healthy influence upon legislation. It will hardly be possible to secure the freedmen against class legislation and private persecution unless he be endowed with a certai measure of political power.

As to the future peace and harmony of the Union, it is of the highest importance that the people of the States lately in rebellion be not permitted to build up another "peculiar institution," whose spirit is in conflict with the fundamental principles of our politica system; for as fong as they cherish interests peculiar to them in preference to those they have in common with the rest of the American people, their loyalty to the Union will always be questioned. I desire not to be understood as saying

that there are no well meaning men among those who were compromised in the rebel lion. There are many but neither their number nor their influence is strong enough to control the manifest tendency or the popular s. i it.

There are good reasons for hope that a deermined policy on the part of the Natio al Government will produce innumerable and valuable conversions. This consideration counsels lenity as to persons, such as is demanded by the humane and enlightened spirits of our times, and vigor and firmness in the carrying out of principles such as is demanded by the national sense of justice and the exigencies of our situation.

EMIGRATION GOING SOUTH.—Since the war closed, the indications show a large foreign emigration southward, from this port, as thus:

South Carolina, Tennessoe,
North Carolina,
Missouri,
Maryland,
Dis. of Columbia,
Alabama,

Virginia,
Straka,
Mississippi,
Rentucky,
Georgia,
Delaware,
Arkansas, 152

This, of course, is not a great show, but it is the beginning of the end, and does not include the whole of the last part of the year. The total arrivals at this port for the year up to December 16 were 196,459. The West, of course, has got the lion's share of these, as 14,878 to Illinois, 2,118 to Iowa, 8,892 to Ohio, 2,751 to Michigan, 1,314 to Minnesota, &c. Of the 73,426 stopping here, and the 20,223 in Pennsylvania, the residence, of course, is mainly temporary, and very many will find their way to the South and West.— N. Y. Express,

Counterfeit Greenbacks. We were yesterday shown, says a Phila-

delphia cotemporary, the most perfect of the fifty dollar counterfeit greenback notes that we have yet met with. It is excellent in the engraving, the paper, the printing, and in-deed, in its whole appearance, it is well calculated to deceive any one but the most perfect of the experts in such matters. The only mark to which we can venture to direct public attention as a caution, is that of the absence of the button mark on the lappel of the coat on the figure of Hamilton, in the body of the bill. In the genuine bills the buttons are rather indistinct, but in the

counterfeit but one is to be seen.

ARKANSAS.

SPEECH BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

Frank Advice to the People.
Convention of delegates from all the aties in Arkansas met at Little Rock on the 11th, to take into consider litical affairs of the State. Maj. Gen. Si man, who was visiting that department, invited to attend. He was received by T. L. Gibson, the President, who, in his dress, made complaints on behalf of the citi-zens of Arkansas, the principal one being the test oath, adopted by the existing State authorities, and asked the General to aid them to a full realization of their civil rights

without delay.

Gen. Sherman responded as follows: GENTLEMEN: You are fully informed of the reasons why I am here, which is by the special invitation of your committee. I am a military man, and as such it is not expected or desired that I shall engage in any political discussion, or give you any advice, politically. We military men dislike to mingle in political movements. We are sworn to obey the Constitution and laws,

and in this country the laws govern.

I have not stopped to inquire by what authority you come together, nor do I care; for citizens of any neighborhood, county or State, have a right to meet together and consult as to the best mode of promoting the interests of the community; but be sure you represent the sentiments of the people. I think you ought to be very careful that you reflect the opinion of the whole people of Arkansas. I know the people of the South, and I know no Southern gentleman would willingly or intentionally represent himself to be what he is not. But I understand you are citizens of Arkansas and delegates of the people; therefore, you have a right to be here to discuss matters of interest to yourselves—to consider your grievances, if you have any, to petition the President or Congress for redress, and I believe they will do you justice.

not political. Your State needs attention in other directions. I come here from a distance, and I tell you I find you behind all other parts of the country. Give your immediate attention to those things which will make your State inviting to the stranger to come and settle among you. You have not fifty miles of good roads in Arkansas. Improve these, make travelling more easy from point to point. You are behind your sister States because you have not adopted any system of internal improvement or developed any of your vast resources.
You are welcomed back into the Union

which is to-day stronger than ever, and the United States is now more highly honored abroad than heretofore, and beloved at home. But you think you have not all the rights you are entitled to, yet you have more rights and privileges under existing circumstances than you would have in any civilized country except America. Had you done as you did in this land under the bloody flag of Great Britain or the tri-color of France, many of you would not be here, and you would not have been permitted to assemble as you are now assembled, and talk over political questions and rights. Is not the meeting of this convention the best evidence that you have a good deal of liberty? As to the measure of your rights, I cannot inform you. What is right and wrong I do not profess to know, and I do not think you know, but we can all understand what is law. Inquire as to what is lawful—that is plain and simple. Act lawfully and you will do right. There are large numbers of lawyers within the sound of my voice who can tell you what is lawful. Confess to the laws. This is all we, as mili-

Itake the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of every citizen helping his neighbors. The country is poor, and you can all do something toward building it up and restoring it to prosperity. Cultivate the soil; set your plantation in order; make every possible improvement; get your local and county affairs in good shape. Such work will be far more important and beneficial than whether you shall vote this year or next, or not until two or three years hence. There need be no hurry about this political organization; bide your time; help build up the country, and never mind about voting for the present. I believe all will work out right in a few years. What you want in this State is work-"elbow grease." You have minerals and other resources; develop those and let the matter of voting alone for awhile.

With one million of acres of good soil, fine rivers, yet your population is thinner than in South Carolina, that you have been taught to call uncivilized and barbarous You are partially responsible for this. Improve your roads, and do all you can to make your attractive to the immigrant. You are behind in all this, Now go to work earnestly in these directions, and then invite immigration. Fully as favored as Missouri in climate and resources, you can invite people hither, and many will come and settle among you. I think I am not overstating when I say that from fifty to eighty thousand persons will have come into Missouri within the year, who will pay into the treasury from five to fifty dollars each as taxes. With proper efforts, Arkansas can receive a large addition

to her population and tax-paying citizens.

With reference to the particular thing which brings you together I have nothing to say. Yet if you need advice concerning your interests, as military men we cannot give any, but as one gentleman to another we can .-General Reynolds will, as it is his duty and will be equally his pleasure, cheerfully confer with any of you and render you all the aid he can.

But you think you are oppressed by the State government. The fact that you are here to-day to talk concerning it, shows plainly that you are not suffering any severe ion from it.

Your want peace; the nation wants peace: we all desire peace, and I know we will have Whether you want it or not you shall have it, for we have the power to enforce it." [Loud cheers.]

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

YOUNG'S Great Physiological Work, of every one his own Doctor—being a Private Instructor for Married Persons or those about to marry, both Male and Female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our Sexual System, and the Production or Prevention of Offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by Wm. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still, it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Wm. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. \*sep 23-135w6m8

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

The next session will commence on the 11th of January, and close on the second Thursday in June. The College has been reorganized, refurnished, and is every way placed in a proper condition. At present, board will be \$15.00 per month in currency; tuition and other expenses to be paid in advance. A daily hack will run from the College to High Point on the N. C. Railroad.—For further information, address the undersigned. dec 30—wim B. CRAVEN, Pres't.

Raleigh, Dec. 8th, 1865.

Raleigh, Dec. 8th, 1865.

SALE OF WAGONS, CARTS, WHEEL

BARROWS, &c., at Page's, Wake Co., N. C.

On Tuesday, the 2nd of January, 1866, will be sold at Auction, at Page's Station, Wake County, N. C., a number of Wagons, Carts, Wheel-Barrows, lot of Tools, &c., also a lot of valuable Mules, property of the Chatham Raliroad Company. Farmers will do well to law for the company. property of the Chatham Railroad Com-Farmers will do well to lay in a supply. ms, 6 months ered; t deduction of 6 per cent sh. K. P. BATTLE, President. C. CONN, Agent. D. G. CONN, Agent

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY,

PROCLAMATION W. W. HOLDEN, Prevision ernor of North-Carolina

WHEREAS, It was provided by the Conven-tion of the people of North-Carolina, recently in session, that the Ordinance passed by that body, entitled "An Ordinance declaring null and voice the Ordinance of May 20th, 1861," and the Or nance entitled "An Ordinance pro in North-Carolina," should be su submitted to ushified voters of the State for ratification or

And WHEREAS, on the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the aforesaid Ordinances were submitted to the qualified voters, as provided by said Convention:

And the Sheriffs of the respective Constitution (with the exception of Franklin, Moore, and Tadkin,) having made due returns to me of the results of the polls in their Counties, as hereinafter set forth in the table appended to this Proclams—

Now, therefore, I, W. W. HOLDEN, Provisi Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby proclaim and declare that on the said ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, there were nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven votes-cast to ratify the "Ordinance declaring null and void the Ordinance of May 20th, 1861," and one thousand nine hundred and forty votes cast to reject said Ordinance; and eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty-seven votes were cast to ratify the "Ordinance prohibiting slavery in North-Carolina," and three thousand six hundred and ninety-six votes cast to reject said Ordinance:

And I furthermore proclaim and declare, in ac-cordance with an Ordinance of the said Convention, entitled "An Ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of certain Ordinances," that the sald Or-dinances, having been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, are of binding force and effect as "laws of the land," and that the "Ordinance prohibiting slavery in North-Carolina," has become a part of the Constitution of

said State. Done at our City of Raleigh, this the 26th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth. W. W. HOLDEN,

Provisional Governor

Ry the Governor W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary.

OFFICIAL VOTE ON THE ORDINANCE ABOLISHING SLAVERY, AND THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, A. D. 1965.
Griffin Brinkley, et als Retailon for division of Land. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
PREQUIMANS COUNTY

Frederick Lindon and wife Mary Ann.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Frederick Lindon and wife Mary Ann, parties in this case, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for said parties, forsit weeks in the North Carolina Standard, that they appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Hertford, on this second Manday in February.

A. D. 1866, and them and there plead, asswer, or demur to said publisher, otherwise the case will be

demur to said petition, off tried ex parte as to them... By order of the Court:

COURT OF PARSE AND QUARTER SESSIONS,

\$40 REWARDS